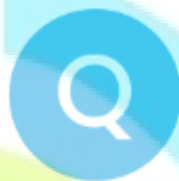




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QUIZZES

Practice Test-1 (Variations and Genetics/Inheritance)



10 Questions



7 min

Topics

Mendelian Inheritance, Law of Segregation,
Law of independent assortment, Basic Terms

SAEED MDCAT

Start Quiz

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

1/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Transposons are capable of moving from one site in DNA sequence to other mostly:

A

On same chromosome

B

On homologous chromosomes

C

Randomly

D

On non-homologous chromosomes

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

2/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which of the following is true about alleles?

A

They occupy different loci on same chromosome

B

They occupy same loci on different homologue

C

They occupy different loci on same homologue

D

They occupy same loci on respective homologue

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



3/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Mendelism is related with:

A

Meiosis during sexual reproduction

B

Mutation in living organisms

C

Heredity in living organisms

D

Meiosis during asexual reproduction

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

06 : 55



Q

4/10



7 min



Hint

Q : The haploid chromosome number in pea is:

A

8

B

7

C

10

D

14

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Q

5/10



7 min



Hint

Q : The organism chosen by G. Mendel to explain the laws of inheritance was:

A

Homo sapiens

B

Pisum sativum

C

Antirrhinum majus

D

Drosophila melanogaster

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



6/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Mendel's law of segregation was based on the separation of alleles in the garden pea during:

A

Pollination

B

Seed formation

C

Gamete formation

D

Embryonic development

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

7/10



7 min



Hint

Q : In order to explain the mode of inheritance of characters through successive generations, Mendel proposed that the two alternative factors for each character become separated during the formation of gametes and each factor has an equal chance of being transferred to offsprings. This phenomenon is known as:

A

Law of independent assortment

B

Law of incomplete dominance

C

Law of segregation

D

Law of co-dominance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



8/10



7 min



Hint

Q : What the percentage of round green seeds in F2 progeny of dihybrid is cross were heterozygous for green seed color?

A

0%

B

25%

C

50%

D

100%

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



Q

9/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Albinism is a _____ trait.

A

Autosomal dominant

B

Autosomal recessive

C

Sex-linked dominant

D

Sex-linked recessive

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



Q

10/10



7 min



Hint

Q : How many types of gametes are produced by an organism with genotype of 'AaBB'?

A

1

B

2

C

3

D

4

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



1/10

Q : Transposons are capable of moving from one site in DNA sequence to other mostly:



On same chromosome



On homologous chromosomes



Randomly



On non-homologous chromosomes

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Jumping genes have no fix locus.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



2/10

Q : Which of the following is true about alleles?



They occupy different loci on same chromosome



They occupy same loci on different homologue



They occupy different loci on same homologue



They occupy same loci on respective homologue

Explanation

Alleles are partners of a gene pair which are present on homologous chromosomes. An organism can be homozygous or heterozygous with respect to alleles.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



3/10

Q : Mendelism is related with:



Meiosis during sexual reproduction



Mutation in living organisms



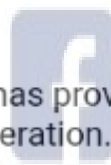
Heredity in living organisms



Meiosis during asexual reproduction

SAEED MDCAT

Explanation
SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

Mendel has proved pattern of transfer of traits from one generation to next generation.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



4/10

Q : The haploid chromosome number in pea is:



8



7



10



14

Explanation

Number of chromosomes in somatic cell of pea is 14.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



5/10

Q : The organism chosen by G. Mendel to explain the laws of inheritance was:

A

Homo sapiens

B

Pisum sativum

C

Antirrhinum majus

D

Drosophila melanogaster

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

G. Mendel chosen *P. sativum* to perform series of breeding experiments because it was easy to cultivate and grow well in garden. Its flowers are hermaphrodite. It was normally self-pollinating, but could also be cross-fertilized. Mendel could raise many generations within short time because of short generation gap.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



6/10

Q : Mendel's law of segregation was based on the separation of alleles in the garden pea during:



Pollination



Seed formation



Gamete formation



Embryonic development

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Mendel's law of Segregation states that 'allele pairs



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



7/10

Q : In order to explain the mode of inheritance of characters through successive generations, Mendel proposed that the two alternative factors for each character become separated during the formation of gametes and each factor has an equal chance of being transferred to offsprings. This phenomenon is known as:

A

Law of independent assortment

B

Law of incomplete dominance

C

Law of segregation

D

Law of co-dominance

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Mendel's law of Segregation states that 'allele pairs separate or segregate during gamete formation and randomly unite at fertilization'



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



8/10

Q : What the percentage of round green seeds in F₂ progeny of dihybrid is cross were heterozygous for green seed color?



0%



25%



50%



100%

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Green seed color is a recessive trait and is expressed only in homozygous condition.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



9/10

Q : Albinism is a _____ trait.



Autosomal dominant



Autosomal recessive



Sex-linked dominant



Sex-linked recessive

SAEED MDCAT

Explanation

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

Albinism is condition which appears in homozygous organisms only.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



10/10

Q : How many types of gametes are produced by an organism with genotype of 'AaBB'?



1



2



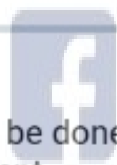
3



4

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

This can be done according to Mendel's law of independent assortment.

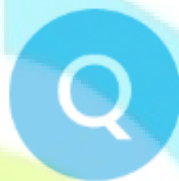


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QUIZZES

Practice Test-2 (Variations and Genetics/Inheritance)



10 Questions



7 min

Topics

Dominance Relations, Multiple Alleles (ABO blood group System), Rh Blood group system

SAEED MDCAT

Start Quiz

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

1/10



7 min



Hint

Q : F_1 hybrid is intermediate between the two parents. The phenomenon is:

A

Over-dominance

B

Complete dominance

C

Co-dominance

D

Incomplete dominance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

2/10



7 min



Hint

Q : _____ is a physiological effect of an allele over its partner allele on same gene locus.

A

Epistasis

B

Dominance

C

Bombay phenotype

D

Gene linkage

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



3/10



7 min



Hint

Q : A gene showing co-dominance has:

A

Alleles tightly linked on the same chromosome

B

Alleles those are recessive to each other

C

Both alleles independently expressed in the heterozygote

D

One allele dominant on the other

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



4/10



7 min



Hint

Q : If a trait is controlled by two or more than two genes, then such genes are called as:

A

Multiple alleles

B

Pleiotropic genes

C

Polygenes

D

Continuously varying traits

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



5/10



7 min



Hint

Q : In multiple allele system, one gamete possesses:

A

Two alleles

B

One allele

C

Three alleles

D

Many alleles

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



6/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Multiple alleles are the alleles that are always:

A

More than 1

B

More than 2

C

More than 3

D

More than 4

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

7/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Inheritance of ABO blood group system is an example of:

A

Multiple allelism

B

Epistasis

C

Partial dominance

D

Dominance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

8/10



7 min



Hint

Q : If a child has O type of blood group and the father has B type, then the genotype of the father will be:

A

 ii

B

 iI^B

C

 $I^A I^B$

D

 $I^B I^B$

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



9/10



7 min



Hint

Q : These are not found in blood of a normal person having A positive blood group:

A

An antigens

B

Anti-B antibodies

C

Rh antigens

D

Anti-Rh antibodies

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

10/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which of the followings gene is not involved in Rh blood group system?

A

c

B

E

C

D

D

H

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



1/10

Q : F_1 hybrid is intermediate between the two parents. The phenomenon is:



Over-dominance



Complete dominance



Co-dominance



Incomplete dominance

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

When the phenotype of a heterozygote is blend between phenotypes of two homozygotes, the phenomenon is incomplete dominance.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



2/10

Q : _____ is a physiological effect of an allele over its partner allele on same gene locus.



Epistasis



Dominance



Bombay phenotype



Gene linkage

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

When an effect caused by a gene or gene pair at one locus interferes with or hides the effect caused by another gene or gene pair at another locus, such a phenomenon of gene interaction is called epistasis. i.e. Bombay phenotype



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



3/10

Q : A gene showing co-dominance has:



Alleles tightly linked on the same chromosome



Alleles those are recessive to each other



Both alleles independently expressed in the heterozygote



One allele dominant on the other

Explanation

If both alleles independently expressed in a heterozygote, then the phenomenon will be co-dominance.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



4/10

Q : If a trait is controlled by two or more than two genes, then such genes are called as:



Multiple alleles



Pleiotropic genes



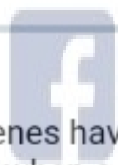
Polygenes



Continuously varying traits

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Single genes having more than 2 alleles are called as multiple alleles whereas when a single gene control more than one trait is called pleiotropy.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



5/10

Q : In multiple allele system, one gamete possesses:



Two alleles



One allele



Three alleles



Many alleles

Explanation

Gametes are the haploid cells and contain one allele of a gene.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



6/10

Q : Multiple alleles are the alleles that are always:



More than 1



More than 2



More than 3



More than 4

Explanation

Multiple alleles are the alleles that are always more than two in number in population and occupy same locus.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



7/10

Q : Inheritance of ABO blood group system is an example of:



Multiple allelism



Epistasis



Partial dominance



Dominance

Explanation

ABO blood group system is encoded by a single polymorphic gene I on chromosome 9. It has three multiple alleles I^A , I^B , and i .



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



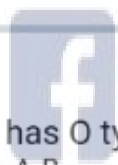
8/10

Q : If a child has O type of blood group and the father has B type, then the genotype of the father will be:

 ii  iI^B  $I^A I^B$  $I^B I^B$

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

If a child has O type of blood group, the genotype of his/her father will never be $I^A I^B$ and $I^B I^B$.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



9/10

Q : These are not found in blood of a normal person having A positive blood group:



An antigens



Anti-B antibodies



Rh antigens



Anti-Rh antibodies

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

A person having A positive blood group have antigen A and Rh-antigen on the surface of RBC's, and anti-B antibodies in blood plasma.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



10/10

Q : Which of the followings gene is not involved in Rh blood group system?



C



E



D



H

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

H gene encodes H-substance which is necessary for the production of antigen A or antigen B on the surface of RBC's.

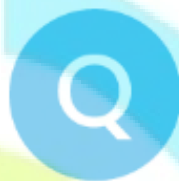


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QUIZZES

Practice Test-3 (Variations and Genetics/Inheritance)



10 Questions



7 min

Topics

Epistasis and Bombay Phenotype, Gene linkages and crossing over, Patterns of sex determinations, Recombination Frequency and Genetic Map of Chromosome, Polygenic Inheritance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Start Quiz



SAEEDMDCAT

06 : 58



Q

1/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Bombay phenotype is an example of:

A

Dominance

B

Pleiotropy

C

Epistasis

D

Polygenic inheritance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



2/10



7 min



Hint

Q : In Bombay phenotype, ABO locus is on chromosome 9 while locus for H gene is on chromosome:

A

9

B

11

C

19

D

X

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



3/10



7 min



Hint

Q : How many different types of genetically different gametes will be produced by a heterozygous plant having the genotype AABbCc?

A

2

B

4

C

6

D

9

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

4/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which of the following is a physical relation between genes?

A

Dominance

B

Epistasis

C

Gene linkage

D

Pleiotropy

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

5/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Linked genes can be separated through:

A

Segregation of alleles

B

Independent assortment

C

Crossing over

D

Mutation

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



6/10



7 min



Hint

Q : There are 80% parental and 20% recombinant in a cross. Its recombinant frequency is:

A

10%

B

20%

C

40%

D

80%

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

7/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Nullo gamete is that having:

A

No chromosome

B

No autosomes

C

No sex chromosomes

D

Non allelic sex genes

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



Q

8/10



7 min



Hint

Q : In humans, gender of child in progeny is determined by:

A

Homogametic father

B

Homogametic mother

C

Heterogametic father

D

Heterogametic mother

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



9/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which one is not true about normal human sperm:



Two types



Haploid



Have one sex chromosome



Non-motile

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

10/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Sex chromosomes in human female are:

A

Pseudo autosomes

B

Isomorphic

C

Heteromorphic

D

Homozygous

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



1/10

Q : Bombay phenotype is an example of:



Dominance



Pleiotropy



Epistasis



Polygenic inheritance

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation

Bombay phenotypic person RBC lack A and B antigens although they do not lack I^A and I^B genes. They are phenotypically like O, but are not genotypically O.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



2/10

Q : In Bombay phenotype, ABO locus is on chromosome 9 while locus for H gene is on chromosome:



9



11



19



X

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

The ABO locus is on chromosome 9 while the locus for H gene is on chromosome 19.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



3/10

Q : How many different types of genetically different gametes will be produced by a heterozygous plant having the genotype AABbCc?



2



4



6



9

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Gametes produced will be ABC, ABc, AbC, and Abc.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



4/10

Q : Which of the following is a physical relation between genes?



Dominance



Epistasis



Gene linkage



Pleiotropy

Explanation

Genes are linked linearly on the same DNA molecule within a chromosome.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



5/10

Q : Linked genes can be separated through:



Segregation of alleles



Independent assortment



Crossing over

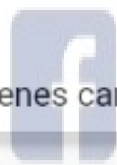


Mutation

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

Linked genes can be separated by genetic recombination in meiosis.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



6/10

Q : There are 80% parental and 20% recombinant in a cross. Its recombinant frequency is:



10%



20%



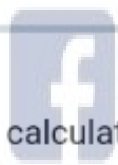
40%



80%

SAEED MDCAT TEAM

Explanation



SAEEDMDCAT

It can be calculated by the using the following formula:

- $\text{Recombination frequency} = \frac{\text{Recombinant types}}{\text{Sum of all combination}} \times 100$



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



7/10

Q : Nullo gamete is that having:



No chromosome



No autosomes



No sex chromosomes



Non allelic sex genes

Explanation

Nullo gamete has only autosomes.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



8/10

Q : In humans, gender of child in progeny is determined by:



Homogametic father



Homogametic mother



Heterogametic father



Heterogametic mother

Explanation

In humans, males produce two types of gametes and sex of offspring is dependent on males.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



9/10

Q : Which one is not true about normal human sperm:



Two types



Haploid



Have one sex chromosome



Non-motile

Explanation

Human sperms require motility provided by attached tail to move towards released egg in female tract.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



10/10

Q : Sex chromosomes in human female are:



Pseudo autosomes



Isomorphic



Heteromorphic



Homozygous

Explanation

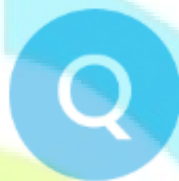
Human female genotype is $44+XX$ while male is $44+XY$.



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QUIZZES

PracticeTest-4 (Variations and Genetics/Inheritance)



10 Questions



7 min

Topics

Sex Linkage in *Drosophila*, Sex Linkage in Humans (Hemophilia and Color blindness)

SAEED MDCAT

Start Quiz

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

1/10



7 min



Hint

Q : XXY set of chromosomes in Drosophila produces

A

Fertile Female

B

Klinefelter's Syndrome

C

Sterile female

D

Sterile Male

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

2/10



7 min



Hint

Q : It is an autosomal recessive trait:

A

Haemophilia B

B

Haemophilia C

C

Protanopia

D

Deuteranopia

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



3/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which of these traits zigzags from maternal grand-father through carrier daughter to a grand-son?

A

Autosomal

B

X- linked

C

Y-linked

D

Both 'X' and 'Y' linked

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

06 : 56



Q

4/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Most prevalent abnormality of blood clotting factor is of:

A

Factor VII

B

Factor VIII

C

Factor IX

D

Factor X

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Q

5/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Colour blindness is caused by a single:

A

Recessive gene in man

B

Recessive gene in woman

C

Dominant gene in man

D

Dominant gene in woman

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

6/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Women with normal colour vision whose father was red-green colour blind married a red-green colour blind man. What is the probability of her first born child being red-green colour blind?

A

1.0

B

0.75

C

0.66

D

0.50

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

7/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Trait which passes directly from father to son:

A

Colour blindness

B

Ichthyosis

C

Maleness

D

Hemophilia

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

8/10



7 min



Hint

Q : It passes directly from father to son:

A

X-linked trait

B

Y-linked trait

C

X-linked recessive trait

D

X-linked dominant trait

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



9/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Which one is mismatched?

A

Haemophilia C – autosomal

B

Blue opsin - autosome 7

C

tfm – X chromosome

D

Pattern baldness – X linked

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Q

10/10



7 min



Hint

Q : Baldness in male is a _____ disorder:

A

Sex linked recessive

B

Sex linked dominant

C

Autosomal dominant

D

Autosomal recessive

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



1/10

Q : XXY set of chromosomes in Drosophila produces



Fertile Female



Klinefelter's Syndrome



Sterile female



Sterile Male

Explanation

XXY individual produced through non disjunctional gametes in humans is a sterile male called Klinefelter's syndrome, but the same XXY set of chromosomes in Drosophila produces a fertile female.

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Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



2/10

Q : It is an autosomal recessive trait:



Haemophilia B



Haemophilia C



Protanopia



Deuteranopia

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Explanation
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Colour blindness (Red, Green), Haemophilia A and B are sex linked traits while haemophilia C is autosomal recessive.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



3/10

Q : Which of these traits zigzags from maternal grand-father through carrier daughter to a grand-son?



Autosomal



X- linked



Y-linked



Both 'X' and 'Y' linked

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Explanation



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'X' linked recessive traits moves from maternal grand-father through carrier daughter to a grand-son in a zigzag manner.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



4/10

Q : Most prevalent abnormality of blood clotting factor is of:



Factor VII



Factor VIII



Factor IX



Factor X

Explanation

Hemophilia A = 80%

Hemophilia B = 20%

Hemophilia C = less than 1%



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



5/10

Q : Colour blindness is caused by a single:



Recessive gene in man



Recessive gene in woman



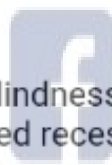
Dominant gene in man



Dominant gene in woman

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Explanation
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Colour blindness is an X-linked recessive trait which is determined by an X-linked recessive gene.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



6/10

Q : Women with normal colour vision whose father was red-green colour blind married a red-green colour blind man. What is the probability of her first born child being red-green colour blind?



1.0



0.75



0.66



0.50

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Explanation



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As mother is carrier, father is diseased and disease is X-linked recessive trait, so the chance of child being colour blind is 50 %.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



7/10

Q : Trait which passes directly from father to son:



Colour blindness



Ichthyosis



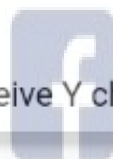
Maleness



Hemophilia

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Explanation
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Son Receive Y chromosome from his father only.

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Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



8/10

Q : It passes directly from father to son:



X-linked trait



Y-linked trait



X-linked recessive trait



X-linked dominant trait

Explanation

Maleness is trait which passes directly from father to son.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



9/10

Q : Which one is mismatched?



Haemophilia C – autosomal



Blue opsin - autosome 7



tfm – X chromosome



Pattern baldness – X linked

Explanation

Pattern baldness is an example of sex influenced traits.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



10/10

Q : Baldness in male is a _____ disorder:



Sex linked recessive



Sex linked dominant



Autosomal dominant



Autosomal recessive

Explanation

Baldness is a sex influenced trait. A heterozygous female will not get bald but a heterozygous male will get bald.